

Human Character Not Strengthened by Music

By ETHEL B. HOWARD
Artist and Poet, Boston, Mass.

Lovers of music, persons in whose life it has been a vital interest, will say that its influence for good must have been great in human experience generally. Those to whom it has never spoken with the voice of authority, whose spirits have been deaf to it, can hardly believe that it has been a real force in the onward urge of men's lives.

A third class of persons, small in proportion and conspicuous for a prejudice against the arts in general, rather than for a hospitable attitude toward them, have a certain mistrust of music, except in a few of its more rigid forms. Against secular music, for example, they raise a barrier of disapproval as against an enemy of morality. Very seldom nowadays, of course, but very often of old, music which was not sacred was regarded either as idle or dangerous.

Human progress is a difficult thing to measure. To trace any direct connection between it and the influence of music is not easy. Say that music has been the source of delight, inspiration, employment to millions of people. The case then is easily won for music if these things cover what we mean by "progress." One can pretty nearly gauge, in terms of money, the increase of industry in a given time under the stimulus of a new invention, but to measure the general progress of a people in a richly musical period is a matter for speculation.

Can it be said, as a proved fact, that art makes people better? No, it cannot. But as human beings progress they make, I believe (allowing for all the mistakes, backslidings, failures and doubtful experiments), better art.

Music, I suppose, might be named the most potent of all the arts in its instant effect on the feelings (when it is in any degree emotional and not a purely intellectual form, as it was known and cultivated in the middle ages). Music is, in a sense, highly utilitarian. It will make men work with more vigor and in unison it will even make them go into battle with a sort of willingness. It causes them to forget obstacles, overcome restraints, grow tender, fierce or reverent; in short, it acts like a strong drug of instantaneous and rather transient effect upon the majority of human beings. But acting thus on the emotions, can it make for any progress, except in emotional sensitiveness, unless there results a strengthening of the character somewhere from the experience?

Music is not "elevating," as it is sometimes called (or used to be, in every-day parlance). Those who hear it with significant results were "elevated" before they heard it. They only listened and understood. Music may amount to a revelation to some. It may be the key to open to them new worlds; but music did not make such people what they are.

I should say that music has had little effect on human progress, though human progress has contributed vastly to the enrichment of music. What flowers in art is the vitality of the human spirit seeking to announce itself in many ways. The arts do not make human progress, but human progress does everything for the arts, which are varieties of its expression.

What makes humanity progress, by the way, we don't know.

Ethel B. Howard

Hotel Clerk Should Show More Friendliness

By Alfred T. Hoffman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A stranger gets his first impression of any city he happens to visit from the hotel at which he registers. I was born in New York, but have traveled in Europe and have traveled considerably in the United States. With few exceptions, the hotel clerk in this country seems to think that he is doing you a favor in assigning you to a room at from \$3 to \$5 per. It is different in the old country. In most of the larger towns of Europe, and particularly in London, the hotel management recognizes the fact that the person who registers is a guest.

The hotel is the host and should act accordingly. In London the person who represents the hotel at the desk makes you feel that you are welcome. If he doesn't say so his manner says, "I am glad to have you here."

In New York and throughout this country—north and south—the stranger is not as a rule greeted with any degree of welcome. In New York two or three of the new hotels are realizing the importance of playing the real host. Some one at the desk is ready to be friendly and to make the man who registers feel at home. All the hotels in this country should do likewise, which course would make the stranger have all the better opinion of the city in which he is visiting for the first time.

Give Every Young Woman an Equal Chance

By Rev. Dr. J. F. Prentice, New Orleans, La.

When a man does wrong he is given every chance to reform, but with a woman it is different. It is a lamentable fact that not enough girls who go astray are given the proper chance to reform when they show the inclination to do so. A great many more would be reclaimed if they were given the right sort of treatment.

The girl who is so unfortunate as to make a false step is not given the same opportunity to reform as is extended to her brother.

I have been around a great deal and have observed closely, and I have yet to find a market for wild oats.

The fellows who get to the front are those with clear eyes and steady hands, and not the prodigal sons.

The fatted calf is not killed for the prodigal daughter, but on the other hand she is taken back home through the side streets and alleys and in at the back door, and her former companions shun her as if she were a contagion.

The difference between the acts of the daughter and the wild oats sowing of the son is not fair.

Controlling Spirit of Existence in Man

By M. P. FERRY, Green River, Wyo.

To get out of life as much as possible and at the least cost to ourselves appears to be the controlling spirit of existence. We seem to have lost sight of the fact sometimes that we are placed on this earth to work out our salvation; we forget the higher aspects of our moral vision in the more exciting business of life, and we prefer to fix our own viewpoint to suit our personal convenience rather than to accept the more exacting and less attractive one that he who knows all things best may choose for us.

We find it hard to rise above the trivialities and perplexities and confusions of the ordinary course of life, perhaps because notwithstanding our denunciation of them we really find them too full of interest to surrender absolutely, or possibly because we have no real desire to do more than live to the present—without a thought of either the future or the hereafter.

LAND OF MOURNING

Germany Is Full of Grief for Its Dead, Says Traveler.

Little Traffic or Business in the Cities—Women Are Performing Many of the Duties of Men.

London.—A description of conditions in Germany has come to the Standard from one of its correspondents, Count Thronberg, who reached Copenhagen and telegraphed from there as follows:

"I have just returned from a trip through Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Hanover, Hamburg and other large German cities. In spite of the difficulties of transportation and the conspicuous reception of foreigners, I was able closely to observe the conditions of the country and the state of its people.

"At the outset, during the period of general mobilization, the whole country resembled an armed camp. Soldiers were everywhere. Ordinary railway traffic was suspended to allow their trains to pass. There was much bustle and activity and unbounded optimism prevailed. Troops went singing to the front. There was no thought but that of speedy victory.

"Now Germany is a land of much mourning. I walked down Friedrichstrasse in Berlin and counted on one section 16 women wearing deep mourning out of 19 women I saw there. The train which conveyed me from the capital to Hamburg was full of women in black.

"Germany has called in her last line of reserves, and almost every household is directly concerned in the war. In some families all the male members are at the front.

"The losses have been colossal. I believe I am within the mark in stating that more than one hundred thousand German soldiers already have been killed or wounded in various battles on the eastern frontier, the western frontier, in Belgium, and in France.

"I have passed through Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, Hanover, Hamburg and Cologne, and everywhere was profoundly impressed by the absence of the usual noise of great cities.

"There is little traffic in the streets. Horses and motor cars have been commandeered for military service at the front. Cabmen and drivers are with their regiments. There are far fewer goods to deliver, for trade in many branches is at a standstill.

"Tramways and omnibuses continue to run with reduced service in all German towns, but the great majority of conductors are women.

"Women taxicab drivers, too, made their appearance in Berlin as in cities in other countries. Railway booking clerks, signal men, crossing watchmen, guards and ticket collectors have all been replaced by women.

"Post offices are conducted almost exclusively by women, for the men, if too old to go to the front, are engaged in patrolling the railway lines, guarding tunnels and bridges, and performing other similar military duties on the lines of communication.

"Trains are running much as usual on most lines, but there are no sleeping cars and no dining cars. Trade depression is general. Hundreds of factories have ceased to work and thousands of shops are closed.

"There is shortage of food and drastic official measures have been taken in some districts to husband the supplies. Thousands of merchants are ruined and will have to start life again after the war."

WARM IN GERMANS' PRAISE

Former Chicago Woman Writes That She Is Proud of Them and of Germany.

Chicago.—Praise for Germany and Germans is contained in a letter which has come from Miss Bertha L. Beitel, a former resident of Chicago who is now in Berlin. Miss Beitel describes herself as a "neutral," but not "indifferent or blind."

"From the moment of reading the special telegram that announced the murder of the heir apparent to the throne of Austria," wrote Miss Beitel, "I watched the development of the crisis with the most intense interest, and I wish it were possible to express my admiration of Germany and the Germans."

"I am proud of them; proud of the government for the course it has taken in all its minutest details, so far as they are known to the uninitiated; proud of the army and navy, and proud of the people, from least to greatest. Of all the places in the great world wide, I know of none in which I would rather be just now than in Berlin."

Knew Too Many Languages.

"They say that it pays to be an all-round linguist," said a man who had just put his feet on American soil after a lively and a trifle too interesting European experience; "but I'm not so sure about that. When I was a youth I acquired a pretty fair smattering of four languages, and when they had me on the anxious seat in Germany, instead of sticking to good old English, I foolishly began blating a mixture of German, French and Italian, and it took a half dozen influential Americans to keep them from doing things to me as a spy."

BRUSSELS NOT HURT

Capture of Belgium's Capital Described by a Briton.

German Troops Behaved in Exemplary Manner—Stern Warning to Citizens Posted by the Governor.

(International News Service.)

Ostend.—A graphic story of the taking of Brussels, the Belgian capital, by the Germans, was told by Alfred Wilson of Leeds, England. He said:

"To essay an escape from Brussels, to run straight towards a German battery, to be fired upon by a German patrol, to find my path crossed by an armored train—these are some of the experiences which befell me.

"My wife and children went to England some time ago, and as there was no business in Brussels, I decided to follow. My premises and my villa were all locked up, and on Wednesday afternoon I left the capital and walked towards Grimbergen, which lies to the left of Vilvorde. I ran into a German column carrying munitions and at that moment a motor car rushed along. Germans popped up from everywhere and challenged the driver to stop, and in the confusion I darted into a field on my right and made towards a belt of trees.

"On the way I heard the 'plop, plop' of rifle fire far beyond the trees, and then to my astonishment I saw the flash of artillery from the trees themselves. This was followed by a second flash at another point, and then continuous flashes. From their concealment the guns were apparently being trained to the west of Vilvorde, and I saw an observation balloon just over the belt of trees. It was sausage-shaped and was fitted with wireless.

"I returned towards the road, and at a hundred yards distance I was called upon to halt by a party of Germans, who immediately discharged revolvers at me. The bullets sank about me, and in a crouching position I reached a cluster of houses. There the peasants told me that fighting was proceeding towards Vilvorde and that a mass of German soldiers, which I had discovered in my wanderings in the field, was strongly entrenched.

"I realized that it was impossible for me to get out of Brussels by that route and very cautiously I made my way to the town. In the course of doing so I had to cross the railway, and I saw a heavily armored train rumble by. There were two or three steel-plated coaches in front of the engine and two behind and it looked a very formidable machine indeed. Bags of sand were piled against the sides of the coaches, which were filled with soldiers.

"On the following day I made a second attempt to escape from Brussels but this time by a different road. I was accompanied by two friends, and by great good luck we fell in with a potato merchant who offered us seats in the two carts in which he had just delivered five tons of potatoes to the capital. He took us as far as Aasche, and on the road we picked up a couple of soldiers who told us that they had escaped from Namur. They were exhausted. Of their military equipment all that they retained were the trousers. They wore civilian caps and coats, much the worse for wear, which they had contrived to borrow, and they had no shirts.

"From Alost it was easy to reach Ostend, and our joy at beholding the British marines in the streets cannot be described.

"When I quitted Brussels the town was very quiet—a condition largely due to the exertions of Burgomaster Max, who posted up notices everywhere urging citizens to be 'tranquil.'"

"There were only about three thousand German troops in the city, and the new governor was never seen in the streets, but he caused notices to be posted to the effect that if the troops were in any way interfered with, or if a citizen was guilty of a misdemeanor towards the new regime, the most rigorous penalties would be enforced, not only upon the individual but upon the whole quarter in which it occurred.

"The soldiers were billeted all over Brussels, and they moved freely among the populace. Generally speaking, their behavior has been above reproach, and this is also true of them in the day when they occupied the capital. For four days they were passing through and, although they appeared to be fatigued, it must be remembered that they had marched many miles. They certainly did not walk through with the 'goose-step' nor were they insolent to the citizens.

"What struck most of us was the excellence of their equipment and the good physical standing of most of the men. Their field kitchens as they went by were smoking with preparations of the meals."

Settled by Single Combat.

Paris.—To determine which side should surrender, the captain of a German detachment and the captain of a French detachment that met near Mezieres fought a duel, according to a dispatch received here. The officers stepped off 15 paces and fired with their revolvers. The German officer was killed; the Frenchman was unhurt. The Germans then surrendered.

TAX BILL TO HOUSE

WAR MEASURE OF ADMINISTRATION IS INTRODUCED.

Except for Tax on Beer, Wines and Gasoline, It Follows Old Spanish War Levy.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The administration emergency war tax bill, agreed upon by the Democrats of the ways and means committee, was introduced in the house Monday by Majority Leader Underwood. Except for the tax on beer, wines and gasoline, the bill follows largely that of the old Spanish war tax. It is expected to raise at least \$100,000,000.

A few changes were written in the details of the bill. One provides that in imposing a tax on telegraph messages it shall not be necessary to affix stamps to the messages as under the old Spanish war tax, but that the telegraph companies shall keep records and remit monthly one cent on each message. A one-cent tax also applies to telephone messages, but no tax is levied on messages by telephone or telegraph which do not cost 15 cents. The principal taxes under the bill are:

Beer, ale and fermented liquors of similar kinds, \$1.50 a barrel, an increase of 50 cents.

Domestic sweet wines, with more than three per cent saccharine, 20 cents per gallon; other domestic wines, including dry wines, two cents.

Gasoline and naphtha, two cents per gallon.

Bankers, \$2 upon each \$1,000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits employed; stock and bond brokers, \$50; pawnbrokers, \$20; commercial brokers, \$20; customs brokers, \$10.

Proprietors of theaters and all amusement places in towns of more than 15,000 population, \$100; circuses, \$100 for each state in which there is an exhibit; bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$5 for each alley or table; proprietors of other amusement places, not specifically mentioned, \$10.

Dealers in leaf tobacco with annual sales of less than 50,000 pounds, \$5; with sales from 50,000 to 100,000, \$12; above 100,000, \$24. Dealers selling less than 1,000 pounds are exempt.

All other dealers not specifically mentioned, \$4.80, and every person handling snuff, cigars or cigarettes is considered a tobacco dealer.

The tax on manufacturers of tobacco is graded from \$6 to \$24, according to extent of business.

The stamp tax section of the bill will remain operative for approximately one year, and is repealed on December 31, 1915. This section of the bill is estimated to raise \$51,000,000.

Courts are forbidden to record documents not stamped, and the bill makes evasion of the law a misdemeanor. The bill goes into effect the day following passage, but the tobacco tax takes effect on November 1.

IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS

Madison, Wis., Sept. 22.—President Wilson is being urged to attend the meeting of the governors' conference which will be held in Madison in November, when western governors will present their case against federal control of natural resources within the states.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Indications are that the commercial apple crop of the United States this year will be far in excess of that of last year, but smaller than that of 1912 by several million barrels, according to an announcement made by the department of agriculture. Department officials say the problem of distribution will be complex, owing to conditions resulting from the European war.

London, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company states that at a demonstration of Italians at Milan an Austrian flag was burned in the center of the city. Signor Marinetti was arrested as ring leader.

WATERWAYS SHIPPERS MEET

Over One Thousand Men Interested in Shipping Attend Convention in New York City.

New York, Sept. 22.—About a thousand men interested in shipping are here for the first session of the seventh annual convention of the Atlantic Deep Waterways association. The meetings will last five days. The sessions will be held mostly on shipboard. Beginning tomorrow all the business sessions and entertainment features for four days will be aboard the Hudson river steamer Berkshire. The delegates registered this morning and this afternoon are official welcome, addresses by guests and the annual reports. The delegates were officially welcomed by the city fathers.

Excessive Heat Causes 3 Deaths. Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 23.—Three sudden deaths from heart failure, believed to have been aggravated by the unseasonable heat were reported to Coroner Durham on Monday afternoon.

Allied Fleets Control Atlantic. Bordeaux, Sept. 23.—The fleets of the allies control the Atlantic, Mediterranean and North sea, according to an official navy department statement published in the *Moniteur de la Flotte* Monday.

FARMER'S WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

A Weak, Nervous Sufferer Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Kasota, Minn.—"I am glad to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than anything else, and I had the best physician here. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I feel like a different person. I believe there is nothing like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weak women and young girls, and I would be glad if I could influence anyone to try the medicine, for I know it will do all and much more than it is claimed to do."—Mrs. CLARA FRANKS, R. F. D. No. 1, Maplecrest Farm, Kasota, Minn.



Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 25c and 50c at Drug Stores.

WILL BE EXPENDED WISELY

Statement Showing How the Proceeds of Sale of Red Cross Seals Are to Be Spent.

For the benefit of the numerous organizations who helped to sell nearly forty-five million Red Cross seals last year and for the general public, the American Red Cross and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis have framed a definition of anti-tuberculosis work showing how the proceeds from these holiday stickers are to be used. The definition limits the expenditure of money only for the year ending April 30, 1916.

The definition was framed at a recent meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and states that the term "anti-tuberculosis work" as it relates to the expenditure of Red Cross seal money shall include the following activities:

1. The construction of hospitals or sanatoriums for the care of the tuberculous.
2. The maintenance of the tuberculous.
3. The provisions of day or night camps for the tuberculous; the provision and maintenance of dispensaries, visiting nurses, open air schools, fresh air classes, or preventoria for the care or treatment of tuberculous cases or for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.
4. The maintenance of educational or legislative activities which have for their object the prevention of infection with tuberculosis.

Proved.

"Her father thinks a great deal of you."
"Huh! He refused me her hand in marriage."
"That proves it."

SICK DOCTOR

Proper Food Put Him Right.

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way, is valuable:

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew of course that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover.

"I began to take four teaspoonsful of Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day and for 2 weeks this was almost my only food. It tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength.

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain life during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods.

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a Reason." Look in pigs for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new and more complete food than any other. It is a food of health, strength, and full of natural goodness.